

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1887

NUMBER 1148

NEW GOODS

KID GLOVES.

Dressed and undressed,
Plain and Fancy Backs,
Plain and Scalloped Flaps,
Black, Tan, Brown, Slate.
Sizes are from 5½ to 7½

Prices 50, 60, 75, \$1, 1.25, 1.50

Every Pair that proves
faulty made good by Another
Pair.

S.G. AUSTIN & Co

- W. D. Barge is at Oregon.
- The Red Men meet to-night.
- C. W. Schick is at the Nachusa.
- The Board of Supervisors met to day.
- J. E. Thomas has returned from Chicago.
- Don't fail to hear the Rev. Charles Conklin this evening.
- E. W. Edson, of Sterling, is here shaking hands with old friends.
- The signal service was quite right this morning in giving cooler weather probabilities.
- U. Wassley left on the train north this afternoon after spending a few days with his parents.
- Miss Lucia Dement, daughter of the secretary of State, returned to Springfield this morning after a visit with relatives here.

—General Lippincott, who has had charge of the soldier's Home at Quincy, died Sunday. He was at one time the leading politician of Illinois, and several years State Auditor.

—Dixon's French cook is now a thorn in the Sterling Gazette's side. Listen: "Dixon does herself proud over that cook; indeed she don't seem to know which she holds in highest repute, Henderson or that cook."

—F. F. Dixon, the knight of the shears, has moved his shops and store to Galena street. He is with Robinson, the shoeman, next door to his old stand where Dixon so long served the public, years ago, and is now ready to give his customers fits and suits to suit.

—Mrs. P. W. Wilborn, of Dixon, formerly of Morrison, now Paige & Co. in the mercantile business here, took nine premiums at the Whiteside county fair last week for fancy work, embroidery, etc. that was certainly a good "scoop," as the printers would say, for Dixon in that line of exhibit at Morrison.

—Rev. Charles Conklin, of the Church of the Redeemer, of Chicago, preached last night at the Universalist protracted meeting; and judging from the remarks of auditors we conclude he must be a very earnest, captivating minister. He preaches there again to-night, and no doubt the large audience of last night will be out in force to-night with many others.

The German Catholic convention at Chicago has hit the Knights of Labor a hard blow. Resolutions were introduced which were received with applause declaring against the Knights and scoring them in severe terms. The talk of the Knights of Labor, say these resolutions is "for the purpose of helping workmen to their rights by unrighteous means, and the trampling of law and order under foot, and they try to destroy scriptural faith." This breathes a spirit of decided opposition to the Knights.

But the rest of the resolution is even more severe. It says: "We urge all Catholic working people to keep away from said societies, for according to our experience such company is not advisable for Catholic working people, for where prohibitionists, anarchists and socialists assemble to consult about the welfare of mankind there should not be found any German Catholic working men. In order to protect the good name of German Catholic societies should be exhorted not to receive in their midst any Knights of Labor, and such as are in them should be induced to leave said order of the Knights of Labor."

—The ball game yesterday was a real Waterloo defeat for our players. The score stood nine to one in favor of the visitors. Well it was a good game to witness for the reason that there was good work on both sides; McDonald was the fortunate batter who got in the one run for our side. Our club played in hard luck, but we hope that they will do better today. The Waterloo team has had the advantage of much practice this summer, and the boys understand each other thoroughly. This was clearly shown by the work yesterday. There is to a change in the "battery" to-day. Roat and Kelly will take the place of Worthington and McBride.

—A phenomena worth studying by scientists is that reported from Mexico. The TELEGRAPH had a brief editorial recently on the subject of rainfalls and this report comes in good time as an additional suggestion on that line of thought. A dispatch from the City of Mexico states that scientific men are beginning to study the meteorological phenomena which are believed to be due to the building of railways in that country. Recent serious damage done by washouts on the Northern section of Mexican Central Road was due to waterspouts bursting on the track and it is a curious fact that waterspouts seem to be, attracted by the iron track and telegraph wires. Recently in building the Guadalajara branch of the Mexican Central Railway, it has been noted by the engineers that as fast as the construction advances rain follows, and they hold that this is due to the large quantity of steel rails on flat cars, which are carried forward as fast as the work of construction permits. The most noticeable fact is that the country is dry in advance of the construction trains and also behind them for many miles. Rains beat down, as described, in bucketfuls just where the steel rails are, but only in circles a few miles in diameter. It is a well known fact that there has been a much greater rainfall on the plains of Kansas and Nebraska since the railroads were built there than before that. It has heretofore been hinted that steel rails might bring rain.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Fifteen thousand nailmakers are enjoying a holiday strike in Staffordshire, England.

The clerk of the superior court in New York city has refused to take Johann Most's declaration of intention to become a citizen.

The owners of rolling-mills in Prussia have formed a syndicate, and intend to raise the price of their product after the 1st of October.

Dr. T. F. Worrell died at Bloomington, Ill., Monday, aged 63. He was a native of North Carolina, and lived in Bloomington thirty-seven years.

The coachman is "at it again." In New Haven, Conn., a negro professor of the fine art of charioting has married and run away with Miss Mary Tucker, his employer's daughter.

Last week's changes in the supply of grain in sight in this country show an increase in wheat of 524,207 bushels, and in corn of 260,844 bushels, and a decrease in oats of 846,099 bushels. The present stock of wheat amounts to 31,210,796 bushels, against 44,570,283 bushels a year ago.

At Peoria, Ohio, Monday morning, a passenger train came in collision with a locomotive. Norman Gregg, engineer of the passenger train, was killed, and the fireman seriously injured. John Haley, the other engineer, was fatally hurt. The passengers suffered no material injury.

The Ute war being over, the Colorado people have now to face the enormous bills incurred in procuring supplies and equipments. These were bought, it is said, at recklessly extravagant prices, and in quantities exceeding all possibilities of actual need, and have been or are being sold again for a mere fraction of their cost.

FARMERS' CLUB.

Causes of Drouth.—Best Way to Feed.

On Wednesday afternoon, last week, the Rock River Farmers' Club of Dixon met in regular session at the usual place. The President, Hon. Jos. Utley, was sick and not able to be present. It was the first time that he has been absent from a meeting since the organization of the club. Vice-President W. A. Judd occupied the chair and called the meeting to order. After the reading and approval of the proceedings the further discussion of the question of the last meeting was resumed, viz: What is the best kinds of crops and the best kinds of stock to raise for profit by the farmers of Lee county? E. H. Groh's remarks in support of his views, advanced at the last meeting, placing grass at the head of the list of crops to be raised for profit by the farmers of Lee county, were lengthy and interesting; showing by plausible reasoning that from fifty-five to seventy per cent. of the proceeds received by our farmers from sales of live stock of any and every kind was produced from grass in the form of pasture and hay, and the balance from grain; principally corn and oats. Thus

placing the three kinds of crops, viz: grass, corn and oats, in the order named as being the most profitable crops to raise by the farmers. Grass first, because from that the farmer receives nearly three-fourths of the value of his livestock, with little labor. On the further question of how the farmers of our locality can best carry their live stock through the coming winter in view of the scarcity of feed, Mr. Groh said let every farmer cut and put all his corn into shock and by the use of the machines now in vogue cut all the fodder up fine and economize the feed in the fodder in this way, which heretofore has been greatly wasted, and the scarcity of feed in consequence of the severe drouth will be greatly remedied.

John McKinstry, of Nelson, then entertained the members of the club present by the reading of a very interesting essay on the question last mentioned. The extreme drouth through which we have just passed being the cause of the great scarcity of feed in our locality led him to write out his views at some length on the causes likely to produce drouth. Tile drainage was the principal cause of the drouth in his opinion. Where formerly water was to be almost constantly seen standing to be evaporated and taken up by the atmosphere to form clouds and rain and again descend upon the earth, the fields were now dry. Tile drainage and open ditches carried all the surplus water into the rivers and thence to the ocean. This was a probable cause for a deficiency of rain fall in localities where such drainage is practiced. The immense amount of tile which had been laid in our section of the country within the last few years carried the surface water into the running streams might, at least, be partially the cause of the very severe drouth of the present season; and if that view of the subject be correct, may we not look for less rain fall and dryer season in the future than we formerly had. Mr. McKinstry thought that in view of the prices which farmers might expect to have to pay for hay, it would not be profitable for farmers having more stock than they have feed for to buy hay. He thought, however, that it would be preferable to buy corn at the present price, forty cents per bushel, and by the economizing the corn-fodder and what other rough feed the farmer may chance to have, feed more corn and less rough feed. By giving stock the very best protection, shelter from cold and storms that possibly can be given it will pay him better to carry his stock through the winter in this way than to sell it off at present prices; provided next season does not bring with it another drouth.

The question adopted for the next meeting is: What is the best plan for renting farm lands, for both landlord and tenant? J. L. Lord, Joseph Crawford and Henry Uhl were appointed to lead in the discussion; and Elijah Raymond was invited to prepare an essay to be read.

We shall hope and look for an increased attendance hereafter now that the heated term is over; and hope also to have an increase of membership. Next meeting will be at the usual place on Wednesday at 2 p. m., Sept. 21st.

ELLWOOD HUGHES, Sec.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Welch is doing the best work for the New Yorks just now. Still, Keefe is holding his own.

With Gaffney, Powers, Connell and Doerschler the league would have a fine staff of umpires.

President Von der Ahe is in hopes the New York League team will win the league pennant.

Keenan is playing a good game of ball for Cincinnati, but he would make a much better umpire than a ball player.

Tommy Corcoran, brother of the once great Larry, slid 17 feet 6 inches for second base during a game at Ridgewood recently.

Rainey, the new third baseman of the New Yorks, had a record of 3 put outs, 13 assists, 0 errors, July 27, 1885, when playing third base for the Torontos.

Captain Anson says: "If the St. Louis Browns were in the league they would come in about fourth. The Browns are a pretty good club. There is no question about it."

Manager Caylor is working too much western blood into the Metropolitans. So far the two western men, Jones and Hogan, have shown themselves inferior to Nelson and Roseman.

Mike Lebane, who leads the International league in batting and fielding, made his first appearance with the Ridgewood club in 1885. He played in Poughkeepsie in 1886, and is now with Buffalo.

Of Van Hatten Anson says: "He is anything but an 'exploded phenomenon,' or a failure. I pronounce him a success, both as a ball player and a pitcher. He is fully up to my expectations, and a desirable man."

Among the new rules required is one making the hitting of a batsman by a pitched ball equivalent to a base hit. The rule will probably be made by the joint committee on rules this fall. It certainly should be if the phantom hit is to stay.

President Stern, of the Cincinnati club, declares that he is not personally in favor of the percentage plan, but will vote for it if the supporters of the system will join him in fighting the league in connection with the Bentin-Kinslow wrangle. He affirms the Cincinnati club possesses overwhelming evidence that it has the prior right to these players over the Detroit team. Said Mr. Stern the other day: "I will, as I said before, sell my vote for percentage for other votes for my way, and I propose to begin it as soon as the season is closed. Then there will be sensations enough. If the league thinks it can fight, I am willing that it shall try its hand with us. We've got the money to go out and buy the best players in the league. Not buy them, exactly, but offer them salaries that will make the league men sick. Just about one month of this sort of war and the league will wish that Bentin and Kinslow never existed."

ODD INFORMATION.

Nine cables are used to tell the daily story of Europe to America and America to Europe.

Lord Doneraile was not the first British peer to die of hydrophobia. The Duke of Richmond also died of the same disease.

The London Economist estimates that there are \$5,000,000,000 of coin in the present circulation of the world or available for circulation. Of this magnificent total \$3,300,000,000 is in gold and \$1,500,000,000 is silver.

Tennessee has an area of 5,100 square miles of coal, which covers twenty-two counties. During the past six years the output of coal in the state has grown from 404,000 tons to 1,700,000 tons, an increase of 400 per cent.

The production of anthracite coal for the six months ending July 1 was 16,275,728 tons, the largest ever known for a like period; yet the stock on hand is less than 500,000 tons over that of any previous period.

Sharks are accused of causing the great scarcity of soft crabs in the waters of the Chesapeake bay this summer. They are unusually numerous and bold, and may be seen any day swimming on the flats exploring the water grass with their blunt noses.

The Hawaiian "army" consists of one "generalissimo," five colonels, five majors, one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, one intelligence officer, one engineer, one aide-de-camp, one adjutant, one captain, two lieutenants, eight sergeants, sixteen corporals, one bandmaster, twenty-four bandmen and sixty privates.

The Banker is the best five cent cigar out. At Kneeland's Oyster House.
114815

Persons wishing Envelopes, Note or Letter Paper printed, can now obtain the same at this office as cheap as they can buy the bare stock at any stationery store. Call and be convinced.

NOTICE.

The Sugar Grove cider mill will be ready for work on and after Tuesday, September 20th, on Tuesday and Friday of each week.
114712 930:1 ED MCINTYRE.

SPECIAL.

Forty inch check suiting only thirty five cents a yard at STERN BROS.
s t t s

Ball and Wedding Invitations neatly executed at this office.

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be at his office, in Opera Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
d w t f

BUGGIES AND HARNESS

The largest stock and lowest prices at PITCHER'S.
10141f

ACKER'S Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.
n l

SPECIAL.

Forty inch all wool Jersey flannel at forty-eight cents a yard at STERN BROS.
s t t s

Just received some of the best hard coal ever sold in Dixon. Buy this month and save money.
11071f L. D. PITCHER.

Hayden Bro's. will deliver the purest quality of ice in any quantity to any part of the city. Orders left at George Laing's feed store will have prompt attention.

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice.
10001f

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

SAVE the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.
n l

WANTED.

Girls to work in Corset Factory. Steady work at good wages. Address or apply to Corset Factory, Aurora, Illinois.
1149m1

FLOUR!

Buy Flour made at the Home Mill, (Because it is the BEST and Because it is the CHEAPEST.

THE DIXON MILL

Never made Better Flour Than it is Making at the Present Time. The Quality, and Everything From Our Mill is Guaranteed, As Represented Or Money Refunded.

FARMERS

(Can always rely upon getting the

Highest Market Price for Choice Wheat!

AT OUR MILL.

DIXON MILLING CO.

FACTS

Are Stubborn Things,

A fine line of

CHOICE PERFUMES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
POCKET CUTLERY,
SHOULDER BRACES,
PATENT MEDICINES &

In fact Everything usually kept in a

First-Class Drug Store,

On which I can, and will save my customers from 10 to 25 per cent. Prescriptions a Specialty. Please give me a trial and you will be convinced

D. S. HORTON

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

North side Main street.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs

WHITE LINEN HEM STITCH

This Week Only.

—Full line of—

Mens' Hats, Caps and Clothing!

—AT—

CHARLEY'S Hat Store

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

For School Books at Introduction Prices go to

T. J. HYDE & CO.

Second hand Books taken in exchange.

THE LATEST!

Boulangers Grand March,

—BY—

DESORMES.

This is the only CORRECT EDITION as played by Gilmore and Cappa's bands.

Special Price on this Piece.

Don't fail to get it, it is all the go.

R. A. RODESCH,

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 74, OPERA BLK.

SUGAR IN THE SORGHUM,

AND A PROCESS THAT GETS IT OUT
IN GREAT SHAPE.

Commissioner Coleman Happy in the Belief That There's Millions in It—A New Use for Furnace Slag as a Fertilizer—Another Cattle Epidemic Coming—The Great Obelisk.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 13.—Commissioner Coleman has just returned from an official visit to Fort Scott, Kan., where the department of agriculture is conducting experiments in making sugar from sorghum by the diffusion process, and expresses himself as being delighted with the results obtained already. He says the experiments consist in the trial of a new process in making sugar in this country, which dispenses entirely with the costly and ponderous mills and steam engines, etc., and uses a far simpler and less expensive method for extracting the juice, by which all the saccharine matter is obtained, while by the former method from 30 to 40 per cent on the average of the juice, even with the southern sugar-cane, is left in the cane after passing through the mill, and with sorghum a still larger quantity, because of greater difficulty in extracting. The new process is called the diffusion or saturation process. The cane is cut into chips and passed into a battery of twelve coils, each holding a ton of chips. Hot water is then applied, which rapidly exhausts the saccharine matter, and so thoroughly that there is scarcely a trace of it left. The coils are speedily filled, manipulated, and emptied, one man attending to the entire operation. The process is as rapid as the old method, less costly, and enables the manufacturer to secure and utilize all the juice, instead of about half, as heretofore. Similar experiments were made last year, but the cutters, machinery, and methods were all new then, and difficulties occurred which could not be overcome at once. Some 50,000 pounds of sugar were, however, made last year, though the experiments were considered a failure. The commissioner said:

"Having had more time and the experience of last year to guide us, I am more than pleased to be able to say that all the difficulties seem now to have been overcome, and no flooring-mill is more surely turning out its quota of flour than is the Parkinson sugar works at Fort Scott, Kan., turning out its quota of sugar to-day, and sugar of the best quality, polarizing 98.9. The mill is capable of working up every twenty hours 150 tons of cane, making therefrom 18,000 pounds of sugar or more. From the first swinging in the centrifugals from 100 to 150 pounds of sugar per ton of cane was obtained, and about twenty pounds more are expected from the second swinging. A yield of from 10 to 15 tons of cane per acre was being secured, which would produce, by this new process, from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of sugar. This sugar is worth by the car-load, 5½ cents per pound. I left there after the first week's work, and it was estimated that over 100,000 pounds of sugar had already been made. The sugar was there to be seen by everybody, too.

"Nor is this all. To every ton of cane, aside from the sugar in it, there are some ten or twelve gallons of molasses, and also the seed raised upon the cane, amounting to about twenty-five bushels per acre, and just as good for feeding all kinds of stock as Indian corn. Indeed, the seed, it is estimated, will pay for raising the cane, which is a merit possessed by no other sugar plant. The department is also conducting experiments at Rio Grande, N. J., with the same process, and I have just received a telegram from our superintendent, who says: 'As nearly as can be estimated the first acre of cane will yield about 1,100 pounds of crystallized sugar.' This confirms the experiments at Fort Scott, the yield not being quite as large in New Jersey, the soil not being so rich.

"I can not see why our people should not go to making sugar. A complete sugar factory will cost about as much as a flouring mill, and can be run at great profits according to the present experiments. Farmers are glad to raise the cane at \$2 per ton, and at that it pays better than other products. There is an overproduction of most farm crops, making prices ruinously low, and if the new industry will employ a portion of those now raising other things at no profit, it will give great relief to the farming classes, and open a most promising field for both farmers and manufacturers. The annual consumption of sugar per capita is about forty pounds. Our population is doubling every twenty-five years. At the end of the next twenty-five years we will be paying at least \$200,000,000 for sugar per year. This money we can keep at home and distribute among our own people."

UTILIZING SLAG AS A FERTILIZER.

How the Germans Dispose of the Slag from Their Iron Furnaces.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 13.—J. H. Smith, commercial agent at Mayence, Germany, in his last report to the department of state contributes an interesting paper on "Thomas slag" as fertilizer. "It may not be generally known to the American public," he says, "that the slag obtained in the working of crude iron, which was formerly regarded as a refuse article to be got rid of in the best way possible, has in the last three or four years come to be recognized in Germany as a valuable fertilizing agent and an excellent substitute for superphosphates. Four years ago this stuff was considered as worthless, to-day 400,000 English tons of it are ground to a fine powder to be scattered over the fields of Germany.

"In pig-iron much phosphorous is met with, which must be removed when the iron is converted into steel or forged. The freeing of this phosphorous from the rough iron was formerly a matter of much difficulty, but is now very satisfactorily done by an improvement of the Bessemer process discovered by Messrs. Gilchrist and Thomas, of England. The slag obtained is denominated Thomas slag, and is rich in phosphoric lime. From it the iron is separated, and the slag then broken up, sifted, and finely ground into dust, powder, or meal, which is put upon the market as a fertilizer, and under the name of patent phosphate meal is given to the public made out of manipulated Thomas slag, which contains from 24 to 28 per cent phosphoric acid.

"Up to two years ago it was not believed that the crude Thomas slag, finely ground, could be used as a fertilizer. A closer study of

the character of the Thomas phosphate meal led to the conclusion that by simply reducing the rough material to a fine powder a more effective fertilizer is obtained than from bone dust or even raw Peruvian guano. The German Iron works make about 400,000 English tons of the Thomas slag a year, which can be sold to the farmers, when reduced to dust, at a price one-third of superphosphate, containing an equal quantity of phosphoric acid."

Beautifying the Washington Obelisk.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 13.—The Washington monument commission held a meeting at the president's office in the White House, Saturday. The main purpose of the assembly was to consider the plans submitted by Col. Casey for the subsidiary buildings at the Washington National Monument grounds. The new buildings will be of white marble, and will be so arranged as to make picturesque the surroundings of the base of the monument, which are now far from pleasant, as the filling of Babcock lake, and the arrangement of the plaza approaching the monument have made the monument lot the dustiest place in Washington, with a promise of deep mud in case of rain. The grounds, which are not without natural beauty, will be made a mass of green sward rising symmetrically to the monument terrace and dotted here and there with little marble buildings that will add to the beauty of the place, be resting places for the visitors at the monument, and serve as offices of the various kinds needed at such a place.

A Dangerous and Contagious Disease.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 13.—The United States consul at Picton, N. S., has transmitted to the state department the information that a dangerous and contagious disease exists among horses and sheep in Nova Scotia, and threatens the whole of Canada, and may spread through the United States. The matter has been referred to the commissioner of agriculture.

COLLIERS ON A STRIKE.

Twelve Thousand or So of Them Quit Digging Coal.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 13.—The strike of colliers in the Schuylkill mining region began Monday, and from 12,000 to 15,000 men stopped work. The Republican sums up the situation thus: All the collieries shipping over the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, whether operated by the company or individuals, are working as usual, excepting Draper at Gilberton and a few minor concerns. All the collieries in the Schuylkill region shipping over the Lehigh system are idle, including the Lehigh's four collieries at Lost Creek, and Riley & Co., at Centerville and New Boston, and Glendon & Streets' at Mahan City, in all fully 5,000 men being on strike. The Lehigh Navigation company colliery's employees, including the Alliance and other works, from New Philadelphia to Mauch Chunk, consisting of what is called the Panther Creek valley district, are out on strike, comprising about 6,000 men. In the Northumberland region around Shamokin and Mount Carmel there are about ten collieries idle, about one-third of the entire number. Dispatches from different sources announce that all but two collieries in the entire Lehigh system are idle on account of the strike. The Luzerne region is working along serenely, not taking a hand one way or the other in the struggle for an increase.

MAN WITH THE IRON RING.

His Second Wife Removes It and He Becomes a Paralytic.

BETHEL, Ky., Sept. 13.—Two years ago Calvin Stowers, whose wife had been expected to die for several months, was called to her bedside to say farewell. She placed a small iron ring that she had ordered made for the purpose on the third finger of his left hand, and extorted an oath that he would never marry again. Then she died contentedly, saying that if he broke his word she would haunt him and ruin his life. Sept. 6 inst. he married Emma Brickell, a girl to whom he was engaged before his first marriage, but they had disagreed. The bride took the ring from his finger, saying it was superstitious to regard a wish so selfish. Within two hours following the bridegroom's left side was paralyzed, strangely enough beginning in the finger that had worn the ring. The ring could not be restored to its place, the finger having swollen. The bridegroom is terror-stricken, and has apparently lost interest in his young wife. Stowers is a frugal, intelligent farmer. He is well known and liked, as is also his wife, who is an industrious woman and respected for her good common sense.

The Base Ball Scores.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The champions won the first of their series of games on their own grounds from the Philadelphia club Monday. Detroit also won against the Boston club. Therefore the situation is still unchanged as to the pennant. League scores for the day were: At Chicago—Chicago 7, Philadelphia 3; at Detroit—Detroit 6, Boston 0—seven innings, darkness; at Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 3, Washington 0; at Indianapolis—Indianapolis 2, New York 6—seven innings, darkness.

American association: At Philadelphia—Athletic 10, St. Louis 8; at Baltimore—Baltimore 9, Louisville 0—nine innings, darkness; at New York—Metropolitan—Cincinnati and Brooklyn—Cleveland games postponed—rain.

Northwestern league: At Des Moines—Des Moines 9, Minneapolis 7; Duluth—Oshkosh game postponed—rain.

A Big Milk Contract.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 13.—The Condensing company made its price for milk Monday 12 cents a gallon for the period, 14 for November, February and March, and 15 for December and January. The Milk Producers' association met to consider it, and voted to accept. During this time the company had contracted for 500,000 gallons a week, all it wants, the output of eastern factories being increased in anticipation of trouble here. This shut out about twenty of the largest dairies and about 2,000 cows. They are among the oldest and richest, and the leaders in the milk trust plan which is now being talked of vigorously by them.

In Honor of Gen. Kilpatrick.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A meeting of survivors of the Second New York Volunteer cavalry, of which Gen. Kilpatrick was lieutenant colonel at the outbreak of the war, was held at the Hotel Brunswick Monday night to arrange for the reception of the

general's body when it shall arrive from Valparaiso and to escort it to its burial place at Deckerstown, N. J. A sufficient sum of money was subscribed to defray the expense of a demonstration in honor of Gen. Kilpatrick and to raise the mortgage encumbering the farm inherited from him by his widow.

MITCHELLTOWN'S MOB.

THE COMMONS AT LOGGERHEADS
OVER THE AFFAIR.

Harcourt Makes a Slashing Assault on the Tories, and Balfour Tells Him That He and the G. O. M. Are "Another"—A Moonlight Outrage—O'Brien in Jail—Loneragan's Funeral—Riots, etc.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The house of commons Monday night presented a lively scene. Every one was strung up to a high pitch of excitement. As was expected the appropriation bill was dispatched with scant ceremony and relegated immediately to a committee.

Harcourt then began the attack upon the government for the recent troubles in Ireland. He denounced the government in warm language for their course in Ireland, and demanded that the house be informed as to what instructions had been given the police regarding the holding of meetings in Ireland. He also desired to know if it was true that Sir Redvers Buller had resigned the under secretaryship, and the reason for his doing so. The speaker then proceeded to depict the character of the meetings that had been held at Ennis and Mitchellstown and claimed the right for the Irish, in common with their English brethren, to assemble together for the purpose of denouncing the actions and policy pursued by the legislature under whose government they were. "Some Tory journals," averred Harcourt, "have suggested that machine guns be used against the Irish and The Times has used such language as has never before degraded the press of a free country. If the advice of the Unionist press be followed, what between machine guns, evictions and Tory landlords, very soon few Irish will be left. If the government believes in this policy let them try the experiment of their new doctrine upon the people of England. Short work would be made of the government if they did so, and their downfall would be complete."

"The heart of England," he concluded, "is with the Irish in vindicating their right to hold public meetings, and will support them until justice is done. The meetings must and will continue in all parts of Ireland, and the government will have their hands full in trying to suppress them."

Balfour then announced that he was in receipt of a dispatch from Lisdoon station that five moonlighters had been captured in a farmer's house, Constable Whelan killed and three of the police seriously injured. The dispatch stated that the rifles, revolvers and ammunition of the moonlighters had been captured. It appears, Balfour claimed, that the gang had gone to this house, which was occupied by a farmer named Sexton, intending to kill him. Sexton had been summoned by the league and censured for holding his farm in opposition to their commands. He then agreed to surrender the farm, but failed to do so. Therefore the moonlighters went to the house, and entered it and were about to shoot Sexton when the police, who had been in ambush outside, surprised them, and the fight occurred which resulted fatally for Head Constable Whelan.

He then proceeded to reply to Harcourt, and said that the instructions given to the police were precisely the same as those given when Harcourt himself was minister. Regarding the resignation of Sir Redvers Buller, Balfour declared that his appointment to the Irish secretaryship was only a temporary one and that he had resigned because he desired to return to the war office. Any surmise that there was a difference between Sir Redvers Buller and the ministry was absolutely false. Referring to the contention that the suppression of meetings in Ireland was illegal, Balfour said that it was a matter of history that under the common law in Ireland, Harcourt had joined Gladstone, who was then premier, and Foster, then Irish secretary, in proclaiming 130 meetings.

"The question," continued Balfour, "is not whether the action of the government is legal, but whether it is politic. It is important to consider the condition of Ennis, which is a notorious center of agrarian crime. It is absurd to describe such meetings as are held there as opportunities for free discussion only. They are heralded by inflammatory placards, and the obvious object of the meeting was to defeat law and to foster outrage and intimidation. As for Mitchellstown," said the secretary, "it is ascertained that the police had immense provocation. They were assaulted and stoned, and struck with blackthorns before they drew their batons. It was not until they were disordered by a charge of horsemen and were knocked down, wounded and forced to fly for their lives that the police fired. The firing was absolutely necessary to protect the barracks, and the unfortunate police stragglers outside. It was not random firing by men in a panic, but a deliberate act ordered by the commander. The police are amply justified for their actions. The sole responsibility rests with those who contemplated the meeting."

Balfour concluded by declaring that the government would not waver from the line which they had marked out; that they expected little assistance from the opposition, but with their courage unshaken they persevere in a course which could only end in a reconciliation of Ireland.

Labouchere, who was present at Mitchellstown on the day of the affray, and saw all that occurred there, stated that the whole blame rested upon the police. He held the chief constable and resident magistrate responsible, and accused them both of deliberate murder.

Gladstone, in a speech of considerable length, protested against Balfour's statement that he expected only hostility and no assistance from the opposition. Whenever anything beneficial for Ireland was proposed the opposition hailed it with delight, and did everything possible to further it, despite the unwisdom coercion of the government. Gladstone went on to say that the government had made no attempt to show that they had acted in conformity to "legal authority" in the harrowing Mitchellstown affair, but openly said that it was not a question of legality. Glad-

stone's speech in the main was a denunciation of the blood shedding at Mitchellstown. He blamed the government for the entire occurrence.

Dillon in an impassioned speech intimated cowardice on the part of the police, and reaffirmed the sentiments uttered in defense of free speech and the right to hold public meetings.

Farnell moved an adjournment to the debate and desired to add an amendment demanding a sworn inquiry into the facts of the Mitchellstown tragedy.

Smith, Conservative leader, reminded him that this could be done at the third reading. After some further debate the speaker left the chair and the house went into committee of the whole, and later adjourned.

Loneragan's Funeral—Another Riot.

MITCHELLTOWN, Sept. 13.—Thousands took part Monday in the funeral procession of Loneragan, the old man killed by the rifle volley of the police Friday. The procession started about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was fully a half mile long, and conducted in an orderly manner. The vast numbers quietly dispersed after the funeral. A public house riot occurred at Ballyporeen Sunday night, which was the occasion of another conflict between the police and the people. The police used their clubs on the rioters, who after a hard tussle compelled the police to retreat to their barracks. From this security the latter fired upon the crowd. However, no serious injuries were received. Several arrests have been made.

Royal Oriental Domestic Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Advices received by the steamer San Pablo, from China, are to the effect that a daughter of Duke Charles Manchou, a nobleman, has been selected as the wife of the emperor of China, and the daughters of each of the governors general of the two Hs, the governor of Kiangsi, and a member of the board of revenue have been selected as his concubines. Prince Chun, in accordance with the emperor's decree, has instructed the board of revenue to get ready an amount of money equal to \$3,000,000 for the expenses of the emperor's marriage. The selection of his future wife was made by the empress dowager. Emperor Kwang Su became 16 years of age last month.

Japan papers make the important announcement that Mma. Sono Yoshiko, one of the concubines of his imperial majesty the mikado, gave birth to a son on Aug. 22. The only surviving son of the mikado is Prince Haru No Miya Poho, who was born in August, 1879.

O'Brien in Jail at Cork.

CORK, Sept. 13.—Editor O'Brien was brought here Monday, and after a hearing lodged in jail. He received ovations at all the railway stations between here and Dublin, and was vociferously greeted by an immense throng here. He was escorted through the streets by a large force of police and the curb was lined with military. In spite of this fact the crowd made an assault on the police with stones, striking a number of them, but only slightly injuring them. The police were finally ordered to charge and with their batons they drove the mob away.

Sanitation in Naples.

NAPLES, Sept. 13.—Three soldiers who were assigned to the duty of sprinkling carbolic acid about the streets for disinfecting purposes, were attacked by a mob, which undertook to force them to drink the acid. One of the soldiers drank the stuff and died; the other two refused and were slain.

Dissatisfied with the Government.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Loyal Irish union of Great Britain has dissolved because the members are dissatisfied with the government's Irish policy. Numbers of the late union have joined the Nationalists.

A Peruvian Custom House Dynamited.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Dispatches from South America state that the custom house at Callao, the chief seaport town of Peru, has been blown up in a dynamite explosion. Six men were killed and eight injured.

Cholera Doesn't Respect Persons.

ROME, Sept. 13.—A brigadier in the pontifical gendarmierie has been attacked by cholera. There is much anxiety felt at the vatican. The pope has ordered the strictest precautions to be observed.

HEROES OF NORTH POINT.

But Three Survivors of the Famous Battle—The Celebration at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The seventy-third anniversary of the battle of North Point was celebrated Monday. The three surviving veterans who took part in the defense of the city on Sept. 12, 1814, were entertained at dinner. The Francis Scott Key Monument association celebrated the day at Eastern Schuetzen park, where there was speech-making by Gen. F. C. Latrobe, William M. Marine and others. The following letter, dated Washington City, Aug. 21, and addressed to Gen. Latrobe, was read:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of a communication signed by yourself and others as a committee of the Francis Scott Key Monument association of Baltimore, inviting me to attend the proposed celebration on the anniversary of the battle of North Point, Sept. 12, and I beg to say that it would give me much pleasure to be present on an occasion of such marked interest and so replete with patriotic impulses. Certain plans, however, which I find it necessary to carry out preparatory to attending the constitutional celebration at Philadelphia a few days later will prevent my acceptance of your invitation, and to my regret I can only add my thanks for the compliment your association has paid me. Very truly yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Revival of National Opera.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A Philadelphia special to The Times says that Mr. Charles E. Locke has become sole possessor of the National Opera company. Mr. Locke attributes last year's failure to Mrs. Thurber, and denies that he received \$800 a week salary. He states he received only \$1,000 a month.

The Chicago Race Track.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The races at the West Side Driving park were won Monday by the following horses: Festus, ½ mile, 1:03; Hornpipe, 1 mile, 1:44½; Avery, ¾ mile, 1:15½; Sam Bennett, 1 mile, 1:42½; Bankrupt, ¾ mile, 1:14.

Bonus for a Saw-Mill.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 13.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce Monday morning it was proposed to offer a bonus of \$10,000 for the location of a saw-mill with a capacity of 200,000 feet per day.

Watches Watches

GENTS'

—AND—

LADIES.

GOLD : AND : SILVER!
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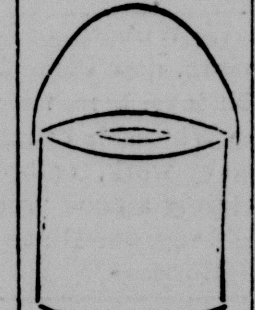
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HEMP GROWING FOR HIM.

A MISSISSIPPI BOY'S PLAN TO AVOID A WHIPPING.

He Doses the Family Dinner with Rat Poison and Nearly Kills Them All—Promising Sensational Testimony in the Haddock Murder Case—A Methodist Preacher Cowhided—Criminal Notes.

COLDWATER, Miss., Sept. 13.—There is a religious revival going on here. Sunday George Alexander attended, leaving his eldest son, aged 12 years, at home to look after the dinner. George, Jr. wished to go also, and his father promised him a whipping on his return. George Jr. determined there should be no whipping, so after the family had gone young George emptied the contents of a box of rat-poison into the peas cooking for dinner. Alexander and his family, with a visitor, returned and dinner was eaten. All partook heartily of the peas except George, Jr., and all were soon deathly sick. A physician was hastily summoned, and he declared at once they were poisoned. The young fiend acknowledged that he did it to keep from being whipped. At present the elder George, his wife, and two children are out of danger, but the visitor, Sally Johnson, is still dangerously ill.

Sensation Promised in Sioux City.
SIoux CITY, Iowa, Sept. 13.—In the Haddock trial Monday the time was taken up in the cross-examination of Leavitt and in hearing the testimony of Bismarck. Nothing new was developed, and the witnesses stuck to the stories they told on Arensdorf's trial in spite of a severe cross-questioning. O. C. Tredway, one of the defense's attorneys, has been absent for several days, and it is now said that when he returns he will bring startling evidence. George W. Kellogg, one of the defense's lawyers, was gone after Tredway, and said: "I can't tell you who he will bring back, but you may rest assured that he will bring back evidence that will prove a genuine surprise." Remarks were made Monday when Leavitt and Rev. Mr. Glass, Haddock's successor as pastor, were seen walking on the streets together. Times have changed since a year ago, when Leavitt and his gang were considered beneath the notice of church people.

Can Not Kidnap McGargie.
TORONTO, Sept. 13.—A scheme to capture McGargie and take him across the Niagara river, where the party was to be intercepted by Chicago officials, was not carried out Saturday night, as expected, for the same reason the hare is not cooked before being caught. There is substantial ground for a belief that his original place of concealment was not discovered, but to prevent anything like accidental discovery his place of concealment where he retired soon after reaching Canada has been changed to another part of the country. The feeling in this section is so much in his favor that it will be likely to influence the authorities of Ontario against endorsing the bench warrant issued on the indictment. There is universal belief that the man who instigated this prosecution is a worthless fellow who is acting not in the interests of justice but from personal spite.

Poisoned Her Four Children.
OMAHA, Sept. 13.—The sheriff of Page county, Iowa, passed through here Monday night, having in charge Mrs. Josephine Tavenor, whom he arrested at Nebraska City, this state, on a charge of murder. Mrs. Tavenor and her husband formerly lived at Essex, Iowa. They had five children, four of whom died not long ago. Tavenor became jealous of his wife and they parted. He secured a divorce and she returned to Nebraska City, a former home. At the present session of the grand jury in Page county Tavenor testified that Mrs. Tavenor had poisoned the children and had tried to poison him. She was accordingly indicted for murder.

Camping on a Preacher's Trail.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—Great excitement prevails at Rock Hill, this state, where Rev. E. G. Price, a Methodist minister, was publicly cowhided Monday by J. B. Johnson for circulating scandalous stories about Johnson's sister. Friends of both parties have taken up the quarrel, and further and more serious trouble is anticipated. Price left for North Carolina Monday night to get married. Johnson will follow on the same train, and, it is believed, force him to fight. Price is pastor of a country church six miles from Rock Hill. Johnson is a member of one of the most respected families of the town. The people are indignant over the outrage.

A Brutal Husband's Work.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—Ella Carry, a 16-year-old wife, was found Monday morning at her door suffering from morphine poisoning, and died in the afternoon. She married Frank Carry, the keeper of a shooting gallery, some months ago, but the couple did not live happily, owing to the business of the husband. Sunday night she attended church, and when she returned home she found that her cruel husband had locked her out. She then procured the poison and lay down at the door to die.

Acquitted of Train Wrecking.
WYANDOTTE, Kan., Sept. 13.—The jury in the case of George Hamilton, charged with train-wrecking, reported a verdict of not guilty Monday morning, after having been in deliberation since Saturday morning. Hamilton was charged with being one of the strikers who, in April, 1893, wrecked a Missouri Pacific freight train near here and killed two men. The evidence against Hamilton was given by two informers, but the verdict was a great surprise.

Fatal Fall of Rotten Sheds.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Monday afternoon a number of sheds extending 175 feet along Howard avenue suddenly collapsed and buried several people beneath the ruins. Two persons were killed, John Tucker, a steward on a river steamer, whose neck was broken, and Peter Behrman, a newsboy, 11 years old, whose spine was dislocated. Tucker was walking along the street when the sheds collapsed and buried him in the ruins, and Behrman was lying under the structure at the time. Several persons were seriously hurt. There was no wind, and the sheds fell from sheer rottness.

Impaled on a Sharp Stick.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—Two tinner named John and Henry Gunst fell from the roof of a three-story building on Pennsylv-

vania avenue at noon Monday. In the descent Henry struck a sharp stick, which penetrated his brain, killing him instantly. John was badly injured, but may recover. The men were engaged in repairing a rain-pipe when one of them slipped, and in trying to save him the other also lost his balance, and the two fell to the ground.

Organizing Against Royalties.
GENESEO, Ill., Sept. 13.—The farmers of Henry county are actively organizing for the purpose of resisting royalty on drivewells. There are hundreds of these wells in Henry and Whiteside counties, and the farmers will fight the matter in the courts before paying the royalty of \$10 on each well. The best legal talent in the two counties has been retained.

Washington's Last Male Relative Dead.
OWENSBORO, Ky., Sept. 13.—William A. Washington, up to his death the nearest living relative of Gen. George Washington, and who was the last male representative of the name, died Sunday morning at his home in this city. He was 87 years of age, and was in many respects a most interesting character. He was born in Virginia April 5, 1800, and moved to Kentucky when about 6 years old, settling near Gordonsville, Logan county. He was the son of Fairfax Washington, a second cousin of George Washington, and was the oldest of ten children.

Governor Bartlett Is Dead.
OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 13.—Governor Washington Bartlett died at 5 o'clock p. m. Monday, aged 63. Governor Bartlett was born in Savannah, Ga., and came to California in 1844, since which time he has been a continuous resident of this state. For the past month he has been lying critically ill of a chronic affection of the kidneys.

Death of Lawyer Beach.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 13.—John S. Beach, the leader of the New Haven county bar, died at his residence here Monday.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION.

Preparations for the Constitutional Centennial Complete—The Procession.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—The preliminary arrangements for the great constitutional centennial anniversary on Thursday, Friday and Saturday are about complete. Chief Marshal Snowden announces that no more applications for places in the industrial parade will be received. The processional display will include 300 floats representing the progress made in the arts, manufactures and science since the signing of the constitution. The public and private stands erected on Broad street have an estimated seating capacity of 80,000.

Governor Beaver and wife have arrived at the Hotel Lafayette, and the president and Mrs. Cleveland are expected at the same hotel on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs will tender a reception to Mrs. Cleveland on Saturday at Mr. Childs' country seat, to which 400 invitations have been issued.

National Prison Association.
TORONTO, Sept. 13.—The National Prison association held its first session in the theatre of the Normal school Monday morning at 12 o'clock. Ex-President Hayes presided. F. H. Wines, of Illinois, was elected secretary and treasurer pro tem. Rev. William Searles, of Auburn, read a paper on the "Duties and Responsibilities of a Chaplain." A discussion followed in which Rev. Dr. Byers, of Ohio, and several others took part. In the afternoon the meeting of the Warden's association was held and the following officers elected: President, J. Nicholson, of Detroit; vice presidents, F. S. Dodge, of Concord, N. H.; J. S. Niescic, Toronto, and E. C. Watkins, Ionia, Mich.; secretary, R. W. McClaughry, Joliet, Ill.; treasurer, E. G. Coffin, Columbus, Ohio.

A Chicago Man on Robert Lincoln.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—John B. Drake, the proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago, was in the city Monday morning, en route to Philadelphia. He goes as one of the special guests of the centennial committee. Mr. Drake is a great friend of Robert Lincoln, and says that if the wishes of the people of that state were respected, he would be presented as Illinois' first choice for the presidency. "The big politicians of the state, however," said Mr. Drake, "do not favor Mr. Lincoln, and are doing what they can to keep him down. Lincoln is an able man. He possesses the great executive ability for which his illustrious father was noted, has a master mind, and possesses the happy faculty of making himself at home with the masses. I made a tour of New Hampshire and Massachusetts recently, and I found that Mr. Lincoln had many warm and influential friends in those states. There is a strong undercurrent at work in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and his presidential boom is growing very healthy indeed."

Supreme Legion A. O. U. W.
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 13.—At the meeting of the supreme legion A. O. U. W. Monday representatives were present from Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, New York, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Colorado, Michigan, California and Nebraska, besides the supreme officers. Supreme Commander Reed, of Topeka, Kan., submitted his biennial report, and the report of Supreme Recorder Bohn, of St. Louis, showed that the finances of the order are in a healthy condition. Twenty-three new legions had been added, aggregating 539 members. The membership now numbers 12,317, an increase of over 3,000 in two years.

An Unsatisfactory Eclipse.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Advises by the steamer San Pablo from China are to the effect that at most of the scientific stations whence the totality of the eclipse of the sun Aug. 19 could be viewed, the result was unsatisfactory, more especially at Shirakawa, where the United States expedition under the direction of Professor Todd was located. Twenty minutes after the eclipse began, the sun was hidden by the clouds, and remained hidden during the total eclipse. It was like a dark night, and the face of a man standing at a distance of three or four feet could not be seen.

Wants Editor Jones Indicted.
NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Editor Shevitch, of The Leader, the Socialistic Labor paper, has asked the district attorney to move before the grand jury for the indictment of Mr. George Jones, editor of The New York Times, because The Times stated that Shevitch, when he took the oath of allegiance, was preaching and teaching doctrines held to be inimical to the constitution.

Propose to Raise the Price of Oil.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 13.—The most tangible explanation of a secret meeting of oil men in session here has been secured from one of the producers. He said: "I am informed from inside sources that the intention is to cut down the production of oil for one year 25 per cent. The output now is about 63,000 barrels per day; while the supply is not necessarily greater than the demand there are millions of barrels of oil in storage. I am informed that the Standard has offered to send the price of oil up to \$1 per barrel if 25 per cent. of the production is cut off."

Slocum for G. A. R. Commander.
NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—It is understood that Gen. Sherman is in favor of Gen. H. W. Slocum's candidacy for the office of commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and if he is elected he will be the first Democrat to hold the office. The New York delegation to the St. Louis encampment will be solid for him.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.
Following were the quotations on the board of trade to-day: Wheat—No. 2 September, opened 68½¢ asked, closed 68½¢ nominal; October, opened 69½¢, closed 69½¢; November, opened 71½¢, closed 71½¢. Corn—No. 2 September, opened 42½¢, closed 42½¢ asked; October, opened 43½¢, closed 43½¢ bid; November, opened 43½¢, closed 43½¢ nominal. Oats—No. 2 September, opened 25½¢, closed 25½¢; October, opened 26½¢, closed 26½¢ asked; November, opened 26½¢, closed 26½¢ asked. Pork—Year, opened \$12.75, closed \$12.75; January, opened \$12.75, closed \$12.75; September, opened \$6.55 bid, closed \$6.57½ nominal.

Live stock.—The following were the prices at the Union stock yards: Hogs—Market opened active, but prices weak and lower; light grades, \$5.00@5.40; rough packing, \$4.95@5.15; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$5.15@5.35. Cattle—Natives 15c higher; beefs, \$3.25@3.50; cows, \$1.25@3.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.00. Sheep—Weak; natives, \$3.00@4.40; westerns, 15c lower, \$3.15@3.50; lambs, dull, \$4.00@4.75. Produce: Butter—Elgin creamery, 22¢ per lb; select dairy, 17¢@19¢; packing stock, 12¢@13¢. Eggs—Close candled, 13½¢@14¢ per doz. Poultry—Chickens, 12¢ per lb; ducks and turkeys, 8¢@9¢. Potatoes—73¢@85¢ per bu. Apples—\$1.50@2.00 per bbl.

New York, Sept. 13.
Wheat—Steady; No. 2 red winter, October, 80½¢; do November, 81½¢. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed cash, 52¢@53½¢; do October, 50½¢; do November, 51¢. Cattle—Dull. Rye—Dull, but steady. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; old mess, \$15.50; new, \$16.50. Lard—\$6.90, September and October; \$6.82, November. Live stock—Market firm and higher; common to prime native steers, \$3.50@5.25; tops, 25.30@5.35; decent Texas do, \$3.50; fairish Colorado do, \$4.00; fat bulls and dry cows, \$2.25@3.25. Sheep—Firm for sheep and a fraction higher for lambs; sheep, \$4.00@5.00; lambs, \$5.00@7.00. Hogs—Fair demand and steady; live hogs, \$5.70@6.00.

Killing Beef for Hebrews.

As is well known, the Israelites are very particular as to the use of butchers' meat, which, in order to be kosher—i. e., to comply with the ritual requirements—ought only to be taken from animals that are killed not only in the presence of, but by a person of the faith, specially appointed for the purpose. Complaints in this respect have been of frequent occurrence, many butchers or dealers of game and fowl offering their Jewish clients "unclean" meat. At a recent trial of this kind in Berlin the rabbi of the principal synagogue was called upon the stand and testified as follows: "The Moslem law requires that the Jew butcher be a person of good reputation and morals, and, after undergoing an examination by the rabbi, should only exercise his particular function on the strength of a certificate. One of the tests of his fitness for the place consists in promptly sharpening a knife which the rabbi has purposely blunted. During the act of sharpening he has to say certain prayers; he must see that the blood falls upon the ashes of peat, and, above all things, he must avoid being touched by any one while in the act, this in itself rendering the slaughtered animal unclean. He is required to put his seal upon the carcass, giving the date on which the animal is killed. No Israelite is permitted to eat fowl which has been killed more than three days before."—Paris American Register.

How Indians Poison Their Arrows.

It was a long time before Friday came, and I began to think he was going to disregard my summons, and was getting angry, when he suddenly put in an appearance. I explained to him what I wished to know, and without the slightest hesitation he said to the venerable arrow maker:

"Tell my brother all about the poisoned arrows."

"Well," said the old man, "first we take a bloated yellow rattlesnake in August, when he is most poisonous, and tie him with a forked stick to a stake; then we tease him until he is in a great rage. This is done by passing a switch over his body from his head to his tail. When he thrashes the ground with his body and his eyes grow bright and sparkle like diamonds, we kill a deer, antelope or some other small animal, and, tearing out the liver, throw it to the snake while it is warm and the blood still coursing through it. The reptile will strike it again and again and pretty soon it will begin to turn black. When he tires, the snake is teased again and he is induced to sink his fangs into the soft flesh until all the poison has been extracted from him and the liver is reeking with it. He is then killed and the liver lifted with a sharp pole, for so dangerous is it no one dares touch it. The liver is let lie for about an hour, when it will be almost jet black and emit a sour smell. Arrows are then brought and their iron heads pushed into the liver up to the shaft. They are left sticking there for about one hour and a half, when they are withdrawn and dried in the sun. A thin glistening yellow scum adheres to the arrow, and if it but so much as touches raw flesh it is certain to poison it to death."

I asked if Indians still used poisoned arrows. "No," he replied, "no man, Indian or white man, for years past has been shot with these arrows, and they are no longer made."—Omaha Republican.

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Youth's Keen and Easy Vision Restored. These glasses are ground on a NEW PRINCIPLE, which gives the aid the eye requires without causing any strain or sense of weariness. FOR SALE BY T. RUST, Dixon, Ill.

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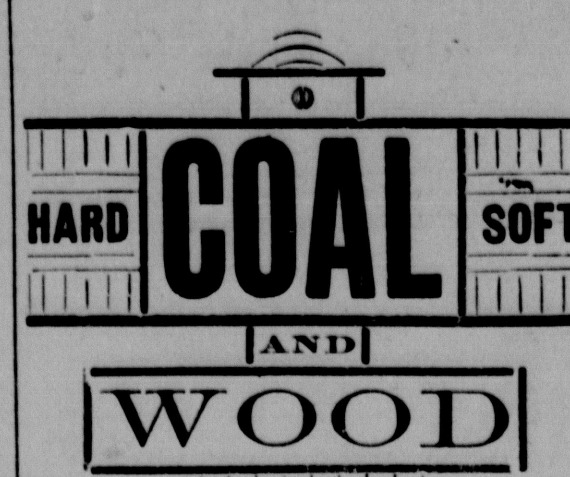
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